

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1867.

Since our last issue the following senators and members of the House of Representatives of the next Congress have arrived in this city: Hon. Messrs. Mason of Virginia, Pugh of Ohio, Fitch of Indiana, J. Glancy Jones of Pennsylvania, J. B. Clay of Kentucky, W. S. Groesbeck, G. H. Pendleton, and J. R. Cockrell, of Ohio; C. J. Faulkner of Virginia, L. J. Gartrell of Georgia, and T. Davis of Iowa.

BEWARE OF THE AGITATORS.

The *National Intelligencer* has manifested a promptness and eagerness in coming to the aid of the opponents of the Kansas constitution which are hardly consistent with its characteristic tardiness and habitual reserve on great political issues. As a matter of course, the *Intelligencer* has "no inclination" to interpose between democratic journals with the view of producing or confirming existing differences of opinion on the Kansas question. Our neighbors are entirely too fair and candid to be guilty of willfully promoting discord in the democratic ranks, especially as such intervention on their part might enable the opponents of democracy hereafter to triumph, by "dividing and conquering." They have some regard for the democratic party that they would be sadly grieved to see its organs fiercely warring upon each other. Such a spectacle as that would "appear especially indiscreet to all who value the unity and harmony of the democratic party" as the *Intelligencer* does. But as anxious as our neighbors are for the unity and harmony of the democratic party, they still, in justice to the truth of history, feel called to interpose so far as to endeavor to show that the *Union*, in supporting the policy of the administration, is decidedly wrong, and the Press and other journals, in opposing it, are decidedly right. We are glad that the *Intelligencer* has no other motive than to vindicate the truth of history in this intervening in a matter in which it very frankly says it has "no inclination," and "certainly no right, to interfere between the *Union* and any of its democratic colleagues." But for this candid and emphatic disclaimer we might have suspected our neighbors of being less averse to further sectional agitation and less sincere in their conservative professions than they would like to have credit for.

We admit that it is always important that "justice" should be done to the "truth of history," and if we have offended in that particular we are fortunate in having been so promptly corrected. But if, upon examination, it shall appear that our statement of "the real issue" presented by the action of the Kansas convention was strictly correct, it will justify some degree of suspicion that the vindication of the truth of history was less an object with our neighbors than it was an insidious, pragmatic attempt to promote democratic dissensions, and that "history" is unfortunate in not having some vindicator of its "truth" less inclined to sympathize with black-republicans than the *Intelligencer*. The following extract from the *Intelligencer* presents fully the historical issue which that journal makes with the *Union*:

"We have no inclination, as we certainly have no right, to interpose between the *Union* and any of its democratic colleagues in relation to this or any of the Kansas complications. The latter, we presume, will maintain or modify their present positions according to their several convictions of duty in the premises, and, in ascertaining the dictates of that 'duty,' it is natural to suppose that more or less weight will be given by some to the obligations which party fealty may seem to impose upon them. In justice, however, to the truth of history, we feel called to say that, in our judgment, the *Union* is not accurate in its statement of the 'real issue' presented by the present aspect of the Kansas question, when it argues that the democracy of the country, in deciding upon the propriety of the course pursued by the convention, is compelled to choose between the Topeka and the Lecompton projects of the constitution. Dissatisfaction with the latter does not imply or involve, as we understand the matter, any approbation of the former, and we confess to some surprise that the *Union* should have risked such a statement in view of the language of Gov. Walker in his well-known Topeka speech, and which we can hardly suppose has already passed from his recollection. That language is as follows:

"But, gentlemen, for myself, I cannot doubt that that convention will submit such an instrument as they may frame for the adoption or rejection of the whole people of Kansas, to all who now are or that may hereafter be actual bona fide resident settlers of the Territory of Kansas. Then, at that time, and in pursuance of the method designated by the laws of your country, by the instructions of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, who was placed there by the people, and sworn by them to execute the laws, I do not entertain a doubt, but that that convention will submit to the whole of the then bona fide settlers of Kansas the determination for themselves, by an actual majority of the whole people, whether they shall adopt or reject that constitution. If they reject it, there is an end of that convention. It has performed its office. It has adjourned never to meet again. [A voice: What next?]

"What next, gentlemen? There are two other ways out of the difficulty; and, as the question is a practical one, I propose to answer it. In October next, not under the act of the late territorial legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you, the whole people of Kansas, have a right to elect a delegate to Congress and to elect a territorial legislature; and through that legislature you can speak your views and instruct them either to call a convention to submit a new constitution for the consideration of the people, or to instruct their delegate in Congress, chosen by a majority of their own votes, to ask Congress to pass a law authorizing the people of Kansas to form a State constitution for themselves. It is quite certain, gentlemen, that in this mode there is, in any event, a peaceful, tranquil, quiet exit from all the embarrassing difficulties by which you are surrounded, and that the time is rapidly coming, if it has not already arrived, when the rule of justice and the people shall prevail in Kansas." [Cheers.]

"In view of these two 'exits' suggested by Governor Walker, each equally 'practical' in his judgment, as they are both equally 'legal,' it seems to us gratuitous to assume, as does the official journal, that all who dissent from the propriety of the course pursued by the convention are compelled to countenance the illegal and informal project of the so-called Topeka convention. If this be so, what becomes of the other two 'peaceful, tranquil, and quiet exits' which Governor Walker opened to the view of the people of Kansas and of the country?"

It is here asserted by the *Intelligencer* that the *Union* "argues that the democracy of the country, in deciding upon the propriety of the course pursued by the convention, is compelled to choose between the Topeka and the Lecompton projects of the constitution," and that dissatisfaction with the latter implies approbation of the former. This is far from being the fair and accurate statement of the position of the *Union*, which might have been expected from one assuming to interpose as a disinterested guardian of historical truth. It is so nearly a total misrepresentation, that it is not even such a mixture of truth and error as an adroit political partisan like the *Intelligencer* seeks sometimes to make available in producing false impressions. The real ground taken by the *Union* was that some of our democratic contemporaries were in danger of hastily assuming "a false position" on the new phase of the Kansas question; that whilst they were opposing the Kansas constitution on account of the failure of the convention to submit it entire to the people of the Territory, and therefore were adhering to the letter and overlooking the spirit of the Kansas act, the opponents of the constitution in Kansas and the aboli-

tionists out of Kansas were opposing it because they denied the authority of the convention to make any constitution, and because they claimed that the Topeka project of a constitution was the only rightful and legitimate fundamental law for the State of Kansas. Hence we maintained that as the abolitionists would have no constitution made by the Lecompton convention, even if it were a literal copy of the Topeka constitution itself, the real issue was between the Topeka and the Lecompton conventions. We did not maintain that dissatisfaction with the Lecompton constitution implied or involved any approbation of the Topeka constitution, as is gratuitously assumed by the *Intelligencer*, but that, although democrats condemned the Topeka constitution, the fact of their objecting to the Lecompton constitution placed them in odious association with the black-republicans, and encouraged them to prolong sectional agitation. Of course we made no intimation that any democrat opposed the Lecompton constitution because he wanted the Topeka one adopted, but we meant and said that the black-republicans were bent either on having the Topeka constitution or on having continued agitation, and hence that democrats who were co-operating with them in objecting to the action of the convention were occupying "a false position." We reproduce the concluding paragraph of our former article, because it is conclusive of the real position we have taken, and because we have seen no answer to it from any quarter, and because we do not believe it is susceptible of an answer:

"To submit the whole constitution, therefore, was to endanger the fate of the whole and to prolong the agitation of the slavery question. It was known that the advocates of the Topeka constitution would vote against any constitution made by the legally-constituted convention. It was not simply that they were opposed to slavery, but they were factually bent on having no constitution that was made by a body organized in pursuance of the laws of Kansas, and none but that illegally made at Topeka. Under such circumstances, the convention determined to tender a compromise that would show to the whole country that they were sincerely anxious to restore peace and quiet to the country. They determined to carry out the spirit of the Kansas law by securing to the people the right to have a free or a slave State. We think the deliberate judgment of the country will sustain the action of the convention, whilst the opposition to its action, so fiercely manifested by the black-republicans, conclusively shows that continued agitation is the real object they have in view. We repeat our deep regret that any of our democratic contemporaries should be found co-operating with them in a course calculated to prolong agitation. We repeat our earnest hope that when they see that the true issue is between the Topeka and the Lecompton organizations they will no longer be found co-operating with the black-republicans."

The idea which we desired in our former article to impress on our democratic contemporaries was that the black-republicans were adhering to the Topeka humbug with the fixed purpose of keeping up the slavery agitation. They could never hope to have Kansas admitted as a State under the pretended constitution made at Topeka. We do not believe they desire the settlement of the question even by the recognition of that constitution. Indeed, we have understood that one of the most prominent Topeka leaders in Kansas declared, when the convention was in session, that if they should adopt the Topeka constitution without dotting an *i* or crossing a *t* the Topeka men would reject and repudiate it. With such a spirit as that actuating the black-republican ranks, we felt bound to warn our democratic contemporaries of the danger of "sticking in the bark" and opposing the Lecompton constitution, when the only real question of difficulty was fairly submitted by it for popular judgment. The extracts from Governor Walker's speech quoted by the *Intelligencer* throw no light on the present attitude of the black-republicans in Kansas. He appealed to them earnestly to listen to reason, and to unite in bringing their difficulties to a peaceful settlement. He told them that when the constitution was submitted to them they could vote it down if they were not satisfied with it, and then that there were two modes of bringing up the question again. But did his arguments or his appeals make any impression on the mad factionists? The result proves that his earnest words were all thrown away. When the convention was engaged in its work it was well known that any constitution they might make would be repudiated by the Topeka men. Their leading organ, the New York Tribune, now says that they would have voted down the whole constitution if it had been submitted. Under such circumstances, the convention yielded a great deal when they agreed to submit the only real question of difficulty. They saw, however, that this was the only way of saving the country from years of angry sectional strife and agitation. They were satisfied that the Topeka men, instigated by political leaders in the States, desired to keep the question open. They knew that they would vote down the whole constitution if they had the strength, and then that they would have it in their power to prevent a final settlement so long as their leaders might desire to use the question for political capital. In view of these considerations, we appealed to our democratic contemporaries to be careful in co-operating with the black-republican agitators; and now we have not only to repeat our warning, but to add an earnest word of caution against the insidious effort of the *National Intelligencer* to promote division and dissension in our ranks. Under the transparent pretext of vindicating the truth of history, that journal is resorting to its old game of seeking to divide, that it may conquer, the democratic party.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The Baltimore Republican of last evening says: "Ex-President Pierce and Mrs. Pierce arrived in the city last evening, and took lodgings at Barnum's, where they will remain for a short time, and thence will proceed to Norfolk in the expectation of sailing in the *Powhatan* within a few days. Mrs. Pierce has been gradually improving in health since her severe sickness of last winter, and it is greatly to be hoped that an ocean voyage, with a few months' sojourn at Madeira, may restore her completely. Many gentlemen from Washington, as well as of this city, have already paid their respects to the distinguished ex-President, and all are greatly gratified to find him looking finely and in the enjoyment of most capital health and spirits."

The Bunker Hill Aurora, a paper always heretofore opposed to the democracy, in a late issue, says:

"But where are we to go? We answer this question in four words: To the democratic party. No other party now existing can claim or receive the living wages of Massachusetts. No other party is national enough for them."

The Memphis Appeal of last Saturday says: "Hon. W. T. Avery, representative in Congress from this district, will leave this city this morning en route for Washington city. He goes by way of Mississippi, where he will be detained a day or two. Mr. Avery's family will accompany him from Mississippi, and will pass the winter in Washington. We wish a pleasant sojourn in the capital."

A SOLEMN APPEAL TO THE POCKET.

The ancient and inveterate enemies of the democracy, having signally failed in their efforts for its overthrow by sweeping together all the elements of fanaticism in one incongruous mass, are now, it would seem, about to try the experiment of an appeal to the pocket. Having been taught by late experience that they can gain nothing by open war on the constitution, they are about to resort to undermining it by an appeal to the selfish principle, and a system of universal bribery, which they hope will enlist all the moneyed interests of the country, and array them in a crusade against the great fundamental principles of the democracy.

The plan is ingeniously contrived, but cannot claim the merit of originality. It is only a revival of the old federal policy under a new name, as will be apparent from the late programme announced in the *National Intelligencer*. It is simple, brief, and direct, and the appeal to the pocket is self-evident.

First "A United States Bank as the safest and only constitutional bank," with a capital of one hundred millions or so. Here is a direct appeal to the pocket of all capitalists who desire a profitable investment of their money. We shall say nothing at present of the constitutionality of this bank, thus assumed to the exclusion of all others; nor shall we resort to the recent example of a similar institution, which we had hoped would have deterred any man from recommending a similar expedient for regulating the currency and protecting the people from the abuses of the banking system. But, though Mr. Webster declared a Bank of the United States was "an obsolete idea," it seems he was mistaken. We believed so at the time, and think that future experience will demonstrate that it is not, and never will be, an obsolete idea so long as it presents a direct medium of appealing to the pockets of all that class of men who have more money than is necessary for their immediate wants, and wait for a profitable investment. It is, in fact, a legitimate scion of the old federal policy. We will venture to predict that this Hydra will rear its head from time to time, and that it will require all the power and all the vigilance of the democracy to keep it below water. We shall also reserve for some future occasion an inquiry into the possibility, or even probability, of such an institution achieving all the wonders ascribed to it; and if it should appear that such is the case, a most momentous question will then present itself—namely, whether a bank capable of exercising such a vast, almost uncircumscribed, away over the currency, the interests of commerce and manufactures, and the prosperity of almost every class, will not be *de facto* the government of the United States, and hold the civil and political power in a state of complete subversion?

The second item in this appeal to the pocket is as follows: "A protective tariff to foster home industry, and secure commercial independence." This bait will, of course, be swallowed by the great manufacturing interest, being designed to transfer the earnings of agriculture and commerce to the pockets of this great class of capitalists, who spin the trifling interest on money with which others are obliged to be content, and consider themselves ruined unless they can divide fifteen or twenty per cent. per annum. What is meant by "securing commercial independence" by a protective tariff we don't exactly know, being unable to comprehend how a tariff whose inevitable operation must be to diminish foreign trade can secure commercial independence, except at the expense of a large class of merchants, by whom the commerce of the country is conducted, and who constitute one of the great interests of the Union with which that of all others is inseparably connected.

The third item in this appeal to the pocket is as follows: "A judicious and equal system of internal improvements by the general government." Here is a direct appeal to local interests throughout the whole of the United States. The public money is to be dissipated in a thousand schemes whose great object will be, not to conduce to the general benefit of the people, but to afford a perpetual fund for speculation, and end in nothing but enriching a few private persons who are so fortunate as to obtain the control of these expenditures. This is what is meant by a judicious and equal system of public improvements by the general government. It means an appeal to local interests, without exception, by holding out a prospect of sharing the spoils, and is eminently calculated to conciliate all those leading spirits who necessarily look forward to dispensing this inexhaustible fund of corruption to the best—that is, to their own—advantage.

The fourth and last item of this appeal to the pocket is as follows: "A distribution of the public lands among the several States in proportion to their population." The sales of the public lands amount to about eight millions of dollars annually, forming one of the best and most certain sources of the public revenue. These eight millions are to be abstracted from the pockets of the purchasers and settlers of the public lands in order to bestow them on the States, to be expended as they may think proper. Happy States, and thrice-happy people, if this appeal to the pocket should result in the triumph of the old party with a new name. In the first place, all their public improvements are to be made at the expense of the general government, and the money is to be so judiciously expended that every man, woman, and child in the United States is to be equally benefited. But, as if this were not sufficient, they are to have a fund of eight millions of dollars annually in addition, to give employment and afford ample compensation to the gentlemen who disinterestedly devote themselves to the good of the public; and, like the licentiate in Gil Blas, grow rich by managing the concerns of the poor.

It will thus be seen that the whole pith and marrow of the programme of this resurrection of defunct federalism is nothing more nor less than a direct appeal to the pocket. It offers a bribe to capitalists who wish a profitable investment of their money; it offers a bribe to manufacturers by holding out a prospect of heaping up wealth at the expense of other classes of the community; it offers a bribe to every little local section by the prospect of sharing in the "equal and judicious system of internal improvements" proposed; and it offers a bribe to the States by a general distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

It will be perceived, too, that every one of those measures involves a violation of those constitutional principles which form the basis of the democratic creed. Every true democrat holds a national bank unauthorized by the constitution; the same with re-

gard to a protective tariff, internal improvements by the general government, and a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. It was on these points the political contests of parties were carried on until this same party, being repeatedly defeated in its attempts to maintain them, formed an alliance with the abolitionists, and degenerated into a tool of fanaticism.

On the whole, we are not displeased to find this party returning like the dog to his vomit, and again hoisting its ancient colors. Any issue is, we think, preferable to that of slavery, which strikes directly at the existence of the Union. The one now presented brings us back to the old battle-ground. It involves neither abstractions nor dogmas, and is such as to be readily comprehended by every man of common sense. We are ready and willing to enter the lists in such a cause, being assured that the old unconquerable democracy will never be bribed to a sacrifice of its principles by A DIRECT AND PALPABLE APPEAL TO THEIR POCKETS.

We know very well there is a large class of politicians who, judging by their own principles of action, believe that mankind are always and everywhere governed by their interests, to the exclusion of all other motives. But we have not quite so contemptible an opinion of our fellow-creatures. We believe a very large portion of mankind, though they may be influenced, are not exclusively governed, by selfish considerations; who, though they may love money, will not sell their souls for it, nor sacrifice their liberties for its attainment. There are doubtless many Esaus among us, but there are, we trust, millions who will not sell their birthright for a mess of pottage.

THE ELECTION IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

When the black-republican legislature of New York last winter passed laws to crush out Mayor Wood and the democracy of the commercial metropolis, the democratic press throughout the Union denounced them as atrocious efforts to control the freedom of election. There was but one opinion upon the subject among the friends of democratic principles in and out of the State. The laws were condemned by all friends of political freedom everywhere. Even some of those who had contributed to the election of the legislature which passed them took ground against their binding obligation and the constitutional authority upon which their validity and force depended. Mayor Wood opposed them, and exerted himself to prove their want of binding force, as well as their impolicy. He manfully contested them inch by inch, carrying some points, and failing in others. The democracy far and near applauded him for his manly and open course, alike demanded by principle and policy. Although the constitutionality of the laws was sustained, their principles and policy met with condemnation by all democrats and thousands of others. In a great measure the tyranny of these laws led to the overthrow of black-republicanism in the State. The emphatic condemnation of these atrocious enactments by the people of the State created the confident expectation that the legislature soon to assemble would speedily repeal them. The democracy everywhere had fully expected this result.

When the democratic party nominated Mayor Wood for re-election, and claimed his support, among other grounds, because of his manly resistance to the laws in question, and the effort of black-republicanism to annihilate him and the democracy of the city by legislation, and on account of his qualifications for the mayoralty, all expected that every democrat in the city would sustain and support him, and that he would receive the sympathies of the democracy throughout the Union. This was the universal expectation. It was due to him and to the cause in which he was engaged. The people of the State had distinctly and broadly condemned the laws in question, and approved of the course of the mayor and his friends in their endeavors to secure their repeal by the next legislature. This was one of the turning-points of the November election. The popular vote, it was thought, had secured the repeal. Everything tended to that result. Mayor Wood was renominated and became the democratic standard-bearer for the campaign. Through him the battle with the enemies of the democracy was to be fought. Everything looked well and promising for the repeal of the obnoxious statutes, as well as his reelection, when, lo! a few democrats, the know-nothings and black-republicans, combine in bringing forward a candidate selected because his name gave satisfaction to both, and gave hope of his election over the democratic candidate. He is a good enough know-nothing to satisfy that party, and is quite acceptable to the black-republicans and the disaffected democracy. He pleases all those who hate democratic principles. His election will be a verdict condemning the democracy, and must tend to perpetuate the odious laws passed to punish the city for being democratic.

The election of Tieman by this new coalition must tend to defeat all hope of repeal which the State has so emphatically called for. This is the object of the enemies of democracy. They already boast of the expected result. The condemnation of Mayor Wood, they say, would be an approval of the doings at Albany last winter, and will revive and build up the condemned sectional party. They claim that they have drawn off democrats enough to secure that end. They chuckle in the sleeve that they have cheated democrats enough into their service to secure the desired result. They point to democratic names that they display in the proceedings of their public meetings as proof of what they allege, although they know that they have deceived and misled them in relation to the real motive actuating the movement. We regret to see democrats, and some of considerable standing, associated with black-republicans, and other enemies of the administration, in public gatherings, and making speeches in meetings called to secure the defeat of the democracy. Nearly all such democrats have been grossly deceived, and will return to their friends when they understand the game. Few of them dream of the real object of their new associates, and fewer still desire to promote them. A few, perhaps, have joined the enemy knowing their designs, and intend to throw aside their pretensions to democracy, having made up their minds to go hand-in-hand with their former enemies, of whatever stripe, in the effort to prostrate the democracy not only in the city, but throughout the Union. If they have no such object at heart, they can prove it by leaving the enemy and ceasing to give them aid and comfort in their war upon the democratic party as well as upon the national administration. Those who

wish to defeat both can promote their object by overruling the vote of the democracy at the late State election, in which they and their new allies were emphatically condemned. No true democrat who has the capacity to appreciate the effect of his own acts will be found doing service in the ranks of those whose sole purpose is to crush out the democracy everywhere, and particularly in the city of New York, and in the end to overthrow the present popular national administration, and build up a black-republican one upon its ruins.

PROSPECTIVE ANNEXATION OF TRIPOLI TO ALGERIA.

The Paris letter of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, under date of November 9, says: "A grand dinner was given at Constantinople October 31, by Reschid-Pacha, to which all the representatives of the different foreign powers were invited, except M. Thouvenin, who had already declined all communication or intercourse with the new Grand Vizier. It seems that a new cause of difficulty is likely to spring up between the two powers, if not satisfactorily arranged, which it is to be hoped may be the case. It is known that the Porte enjoys the right of sovereignty over the regency of Tripoli, but that, to the present time, this right has been merely nominal. To-day it is announced that the Ottoman government has issued an order directing the Tripolitan troops to march against an Arab chief, and, as the regency of Tripoli borders on our African possessions, it is feared that a new source of difficulty will arise, unless the greatest prudence be exercised in avoiding it."

Should the Arab chief and his followers seek shelter or be driven into the French territory of Algeria, a collision would seem to be inevitable, and we suppose the area of freedom would be extended in that quarter.

STATE SUB-TREASURIES.

The independent-treasury system has worked so advantageously for the federal government and the people that it is now proposed—and the proposition meets with extensive support—to introduce the same system into the various States of the Union. We take great pleasure in copying the following from the *Federal (Georgia) Union*:

"The general suspension of nearly all the banks in the United States has demonstrated to the people that it will not be safe for States to trust their funds to their control. The propriety of a State sub-treasury is now being agitated by the press in many parts of the Union. Arkansas is, we believe, the only State that has already adopted the plan of collecting and disbursing all of her funds in coin. We see no reason why Georgia should not have a sub-treasury of her own. When the banks shall resume the payment of their notes, it would be convenient and safe to have all the taxes collected, and all payments made by the State, in gold and silver. This would protect the State from all loss and inconvenience arising from the suspension of the banks, and would retain in circulation a large quantity of gold and silver coin. This, with the gradual and final withdrawal of all bank notes under the denomination of five dollars from circulation, would soon bring into use a sufficient amount of gold and silver for the ordinary demands of traffic. The present state of the country would, perhaps, render the immediate resort to these measures unwise; but may not the present legislature make provisions for their adoption in the future? The spirit of inquiry on these important subjects is already being aroused all over the country."

The Columbus (Georgia) Sun has the following in relation to the same subject:

"The New York papers are seriously discussing the feasibility and wisdom of establishing a State sub-treasury. Many weighty arguments are urged in its favor. At the time the banks suspended there were about three million dollars State funds on deposit in the different banks of the State, which they cannot or will not pay. This has produced a strong feeling against them that it is supposed the scheme of an independent treasury will be favorably entertained by the New York legislature. The idea is a good one, and we hope that New York will set an example, the practical workings of which, we doubt not, will induce other States to follow it."

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

At the late election in Louisiana the average democratic majority on the State ticket is 4,649. No change in the congressional delegation. The legislature will stand:

	K. N. Dem.
Senate.....	9 23
House.....	38 49
	47 72
	47

Democratic majority on joint ballot.....25
The Baton Rouge Advocate contains official returns in full of the congressional election in the third district, and for all but the parish of Calcasieu, in the fourth district. We are enabled to supply the Calcasieu vote. The totals in the two districts are: Third district, Davidson, 4,270; Waterston, 3,512; Sigur, 2,163. Fourth district, Sandige, 9,063; Sparks, 5,207.

THE LATE GEN. HAMILTON.

The New Orleans papers of the 19th contain further details of the loss of the steamer *Opelousas*, as furnished by some of the survivors. We make room for the following:

"In regard to the loss of General Hamilton, Mr. Wood states that a rescued lady passenger told him that, as she was leaving the cabin, just before the ship sank, an elderly gentleman came out of a state-room with a life-preserver in his hand, and begged her to help him put it on, as one of his hands was crooked and useless. She replied that she had her child to look after, and would not stop. He then said, 'Go, madam, for God's sake, and save yourself and child.' From the description the lady gave of the old man, Mr. Wood is confident it was the General, and that the words addressed by him to the lady were his last on earth."

We take the following from the *Federal (Georgia) Union* of last Tuesday's issue:

"Last Friday night Governor and Mrs. Brown had their first reception at the executive mansion. Notwithstanding the night was excessively cold, a large and brilliant company assembled, and seemed to enjoy themselves very much. Everything went off pleasantly; it seemed to be the predominant wish of the governor and his lady to make every one about them happy, and, we think, they succeeded. We understand that the governor and Mrs. Brown will be home on Friday night during the session for the reception of company."

The Choctaw Nation intend at some future date to present another star for our national banner. The territory which they hold by treaty with the United States lies in the southwest, adjoining Kansas, and is fertile, rolling country, rich in mineral and agricultural resources, the soil and climate well adapted to the growth of cotton, grain, &c., in the cultivation of which the inhabitants are generally engaged. The population number twenty thousand. They have a well-organized government, with governor, house of delegates, and the usual State officers. Good public schools are established throughout the territory, wherein are taught, both in Choctaw and English, all the elementary branches, with some of the ornamental. Their leading men are intelligent and well educated.

The Marshall (Texas) Republican, of the 7th, says: "Our friend, V. V. Ward, has recently reached home from Arizona. He came across the country from the Gadsden Purchase—several hundred miles—with but a single attendant, a negro boy. This feat has never been attempted before, and it is not likely to be again. Think of traversing such an extent of country infested with savages!"

The St. Paul Pioneer of the 17th says that the Upper Mississippi is still open at that place, and no ice floating. The river was closed by ice on the 14th, but it soon broke up.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Marshall—Pascal O. Marshall (says an intelligent correspondent) is not less remarkable for his commerce than for its manufacture, the leading articles of which are soap, oil, and sugar. The peanuts which are brought from the northern coast of Senegal, Gambia, Sierra Leone, and St. Louis are of the best quality, and their average cost in our currency, delivered at this port, is about \$3 75 the one hundred pounds—one per cent. discount, while those from the lower coast of Senegal are worth about \$3 40 the one hundred pounds, and one-half per cent. discount. The oil expressed from the former is sweeter than that obtained from the latter, and is used for eating and burning. For making soap, it is preferred to the other seed oils. The shell is not removed, but is crushed with the kernel.

In each of the two factories which I have visited are two engines, one of twenty-five and the other of fifty-horse power. By the force of these engines the machinery is driven by which these nuts are crushed and the pumps worked. In the second story is a hopper connected by a coarse sieve, the openings of which are sufficient large to allow the nuts to fall through, but small enough to catch sticks or stones which may be mixed with the nuts. From this hopper the nuts pass into a lamina, composed of three iron cylinders, of about four feet in length, and eighteen inches in diameter. The nuts are first crushed between the two cylinders, and then pass, crushed, and fall through a funnel to the floor beneath. This latter floor contains five large circular basins, composed of wooden rim, and bottoms of circular granite, upon each of which revolve within the wooden rim granite mill-stones, seventy-one inches in thickness, and which make seven revolutions per minute.

The nuts crushed by the lamina, as already described, are shoveled into those circular basins and are again crushed under the mill-stones, the same being from time to time removed, and a new supply shoveled in. The seeds, or nuts, thus crushed are placed in wrappers, made of hog's or goat's hair. Each wrapper has four folds or flaps folded over, and the package is ready for the press.

On either side of this room are 20 iron hydraulic presses, each having two pumps. These presses are composed of four upright iron posts, one fixed and one sliding iron plate. The fixed plate is about 30 inches from the floor, and upon it the packages of the crushed nuts are placed, when by the action of the pumps the sliding plate is forced down upon the packages, and the oil flows into a groove which extends around the lower plate, and from the centre of this plate the oil flows into a bucket. From the centre of this bucket rises a tube nearly to the height of the rim, and this tube passes through the bottom of the bucket, and fits as a socket upon a large tube or pipe from which the oil is constantly being pumped into very large casks, holding from 5,000 to 16,000 pounds of oil.

The use of the tube in the bucket is to cause the heavier parts of the oil, together with all refuse matter, to sink to the bottom, while none but the purer parts of the oil pass into the large tube or pipe.

There is no process of clarification. The oil remains in the casks from six to ten days without being touched, at the end of which time it is found to be clear.

The nut is crushed and pressed three times. At each pressure the superior nut yields a different quality of oil, and it is only after the third pressure that the cake is formed. The oil resulting from the first pressure of the superior nut is used for eating, and is worth \$11 67½ the one hundred pounds; the oil from the second pressure is used for burning, and is worth \$11; the oil from the third pressure is used for making soap, and is worth \$10 25.

But it must be remembered that it is only the nut which comes from the northern coast of Senegal which yields oil fit for the table, cooking, and burning; the inferior pea-nut oil being used for making soap only.

The cake is principally sold in England, where it is used as manure, and is said to be especially adapted to wheat and madder lands. For the latter purpose it is used in France. And it is worth \$1 12½ the hundred pounds.

The pea-nut is also brought from India, but it is in bad repute; it arrives here already shelled, which detracts from its value, as the kernel has become rancid from want of the shell.

In making estimates, based upon the foregoing data, it should not be forgotten to take into consideration the difference which exists between the wages of labor in France and the United States. In each of the factories I have described about 90 men are employed at about 46 cents per day, while four superintendents receive \$337 37½ each per annum. This force is divided into two reliefs, which are changed every six hours.

An excellent oil is also manufactured from the sesame seed, the best quality of which comes from the Levant, and large quantities are also received from India; but the oil from the latter is only for burning and making soap, while that of the former is also used for eating.

It may be asked if the sesame cannot be cultivated with advantage in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas? An attempt was made to raise it in France, and it developed well, but the heat is not of sufficient duration to ripen it.

The copra (or small coconut) seed is also used to manufacture oil, and it yields about 75 per cent., but the former can only be used in the manufacture of soap.

The colza seed is also much used for manufacturing oils; it is cultivated in the northern part of France, and might, I should think, be raised in the United States. Many other seeds, such as cotton and melon seeds, are used for the manufacturing of oil. The different species of seeds cannot be mixed, but sometimes the peanuts of southern Senegal are mixed with the peanuts of northern Senegal, and the sesame of the Levant is sometimes mixed with that of India; but the sesame and peanut cannot be mixed.

All the different varieties of seed oils are manufactured in the same manner and by the same machinery, with the exception that the coconut does not pass through the lamina.

Each of the factories described produces 5,000 barrels of oil a day, and the demand is greater than the supply.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The *Ship-of-war Jamestown*.—Subjoined is the list of officers ordered to the ship-of-war *Jamestown*, now fitting up at the Philadelphia navy-yard, preparatory to joining the home squadron:

Commander, C. H. A. H. Kennedy; Lieutenants, George B. Balch, Samuel Edwards, J. W. Bennett, S. B. Lacy, and R. L. May; acting master, Jno. S. Burne; surgeon, Marine Duval; assistant surgeon, Thomas J. Charlton; purser, Ezekiel W. Cullen; gunner, Benjamin Banker; carpenter, H. M. Lowry; sail maker, Lewis Rogers.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—The Montreal Transcript of November 17 says:

"The first tube between the abutment and pier No. 1, on the Montreal side of the river, has at length been fixed, and attracts the admiration of thousands of curious visitors. When the supports were removed, and the immense weight of iron was left to support itself on its own bottom, a depression of about an inch and a half took place. The calculation, however, was made for far less, so that the work has succeeded better than was anticipated. During the winter another tube will be laid on the Leveau side. We understand the work on the piers yet uncompleted will be discontinued for the season when two more tiers of stone have been laid. The wooden frame-work and machinery will then be removed, until another spring enables the contractors to commence operations again."

The Toronto Colonist says the very highest authority on the subject estimates that the enormous sum of £180,000,000 sterling has been spent, in one way and another, on American railways and other improvements, and that nearly all of this is English money. The Colonist adds: "It is a